same is true of the loan to Dreyer & Co.

The directors were unaware of the loans which appear to have carried the bank down until the latter part of last week.

I do not care to say who I believe was to

blame for the directors being kept in the dark as to the magnitude of these loans.

The total deposits are \$94,391,452, as com-

pared with \$83.258.208, a gain of \$11.133,244. The cash resources amount to \$47,896,089, as compared with \$37,761,503, a gain of \$10,134,-

586. The legal requirement in reserve is 25 per cent., or for the fourteen banks, \$23.-597,863, while there is held \$47,896,089, or more

than 50 per cent. There is held in excess

of legal requirement \$24,298,226.

A dispatch from Washington says: Mr. Eckels, the controller of the currency, to-

day received a telegram from Mr. McKean, temporary receiver of the National Bank of Illinois, stating that the books of the

bank show that quite a large sum of pub-

lic funds belonging to the city of Chicago

were on deposit. In reply the controller sent Mr. McKean the following telegram:

"Telegram relative to public funds re-

ceived. You may make arrangements with

depositors thereof to issue to them at once certificates for such amounts of their de-

posits as an examination of the books of

the bank makes clearly appear is due them. This will enable them to avail themselves of the offer of the clearing house to advance 75 per cent, and to prevent embar-rassment in meeting public expenditures."

Warrants for Dreyer and Berger.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22 .- Two central station

detectives searched the town to-night for

E. S. Dreyer and Robert Berger, for whose

arrest on a charge of embezzlement war-

rants were sworn out this afternoon before

Justice W. T. Hall by Frank T. Kennedy,

No. 121 Dearborn street. The firm of Dicks

& Kennedy kept its account at Dreyer's

Bank. At noon Saturday Mr. Kennedy

made up his daily deposit and took it to the

bank. The currency and checks aggregated

\$154.15. The bank door was closed, but on

Mr. Kennedy showing his book the door-

keeper permitted him to enter and the re-ceiving teller accepted the deposit. Mr.

rants was largely induced by the treatment

fore his trip to Justice Hall's. He visited

immediately and voluntarily he would be

forced to do so under the escort of a police-

Kennedy last night, "made me indignant,

and I made up my mind that after I had

lost my money I was at least entitled to civil treatment." No arrests had been made

Boston Banks Caught.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.-Boston banks, it is

learned, have about \$200,000 locked up in the

National Bank of Illinois, which suspended

yesterday morning. The balances kept in

in any other Western city, as Chicago is

of the Western collections by Boston banks

were made through the First National

Bank of Chicago up to within a year ago,

but were at that time transferred to the

National Bank of Illinois. Boston bankers

FAILURES AT ST. PAUL.

Bank of Minnesota and Union Stock

Yards Bank Closed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 22.-The Bank of

Minnesota, capital \$600,000, one of the best-

known and generally considered one of the

bank in St. Paul, being established by

statement was on Oct. 6, 1896, and was as

Furniture and fixtures.....

Exchange for clearing house

Specie. United States notes and

national currency.....

-Liabilities.-

son, jr., was cashier. The Dawsons ranked

The closing of the bank was a great sur-

prise to the officers, as it was to the gen-

eral public. Assistant Cashier Robert Mil-

er gave a bricef statement of the reason

as follows: "We had a large retail trade

which has suffered materially from the

hard times for the past three years, during which time our individual deposits have de-creased from a million and a half to \$700.-

000. Then in addition, was the inability to

collect large bills receivable or notes, and

the general depression in money and busi-

ness all over the country. That really is

The principal stockholders in the bank

re: Nansel Oppenheim, Arnold Kalman,

William Dawson, sr., William Dawson, jr.,

Peter Siems, R. A. Smith. A. B. Stickney. E. W. Peet, P. J. Bowlin, P. A. Harris,

Thomas Grace, C. A. Copley and others.

Among the heavy depositors was Norman

The Union Stock Yards Bank which

closed its doors simultaneously with the Bank of Minnesota, was owned by the lat-

ter, and its president was William Dawson,

while John Flanagan was cashier. That

bank is perfectly solvent. It had a capital

Judge Otis, of the Ramsey county Cir-

rict Court, to-night agreed to appoint

Frank Seymour, cashier of the Merchants

National Bank, and an attorney not yet

decided on to be receivers of the Bank of

Minnesota. The State bank examiner, after

making an examination of affairs to-day,

said he did not consider the failure a bad

one, but expected that the bank would re-

sume business before long. The officers of the bank say that they had been hoping to

carry the institution through the hard

pressure of the winter, but had found it

too great a task and had concluded to call

in the State bank examiner and have him

take charge. Their action may have been

influenced by the clearing house, which sent word for them not to "clear to-day."

for the bank closed soon after receiving

the notice. The Bank of Minnesota had

many correspondents, among them being the National Bank of Illinos, but it was

stated to-night that the failure of the big

Chicago bank had nothing to do with the closing of this concern. The stockholders

of the bank include many of the leading

capitalists of the city and State, and it is

stated that they will advance money to

put the bank on its feet again very soon.

At any rate, there is no question that every

paid in full. During the afternoon and

evening there were numerous rumors affoat

in regard to other banks in the city, but

such rumors that could be found to give a

name were run down and found to be with-

out foundation in fact.

Robert Smith, who was largely interested in the Bank of Minnesota, was nominated

dollar due depositors and others will be

Kittson, whose every dollar was in the

high among financiers.

the story in a few words

Bank of Minnesota.

stock of \$250,000.

Checks and other casa items.....

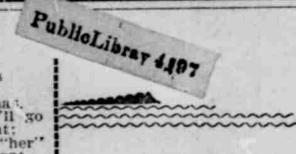
Due to bank.....

at 1 o'clock to-night.

from the failed bank.

"Treatment of this kind," said Mr.

- From Greenland's icy mountains. To the hot sands of the isthmus The men folks all are wondering
- What they'll receive for Christma And if the girls are smart they'll go To the When to get their present: Then every time "he" thinks of "her' His thoughts will be most pleasant.



For CHRISTMAS will it be . . .

A Muffler, A Handkerchief,

A Neck Scarf, A Shirt,

A Set of Gents' Jewelry,

A Pair of Gloves, A Suit of Underwear, An Overcoat for Child, Boy or A Suit for Man, Boy or Child,

A Cap, A Pair of Half Hose, A Pair of Collars, A Pair of Cuffs, A Mackintosh, A Smoking Jacket,

An Umbrella, A Hat.

THE SUGAR TRUST'S CONCERN.

Arbuckles Determined Not to Reduce

Rates, but to Go on Building

Their Sugar Refinery.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 .- As an evidence

that the American Sugar Refining Com-

pany intends forcing operations in the cof-

the coffee trade by the sugar people to-

day of a further reduction of 1/2 cent a

pound in the price of the coffee of the

Woolson Spice Company. This makes a

regard whatever to the fact that the Wool-

our head to any previous opposition and it is not likely that we shall do so in the

lyn will be rapidly pushed and in a few months we expect to have it in full work-

ing order. Our business is here to-day."
It was reported to-day that efforts are

being made to sell the remaining seven-eighteenths of the Woolson Company stock

to the sugar people, it being alleged that,

under the new agreement, the value of the

LOST IN A DISMAL SWAMP.

Colored Boy Lives for Two Weeks on

Berries and Barks of Shrubs.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 22 .- Details of one

officers. The colored people did not take

the loss of their son to heart, and none of

swamp in search. Then came the freeze,

and for three days earth and trees were

covered with snow and ice. After that all

hope of the little hunter's recovery faded,

Fourteen days after the loss of John

and reports of his death were sent out.

woodcutters on the edge of "Carver's bay"

out of the swamp towards them. It was the

lost boy, who, clad only in cotton shirt and

ragged breeches, barefooted, had endured

kept himself from starving to death, and

sound of the woodsmen's ax had reached

total reduction of 1 cent since the pur-

If it is "A" anything in the above mentioned suggestion, you can find thousands to select from, and, generally speaking, no mistake can be made, for the money will be refunded if the gift of the donor does not please the donee, at any time after Christmas, at

The When

IT IS THE USUAL

Annually Recurring Experience of the Trade element came very nearly causing a stam-

That while careful preparations have been made for the special demands of "HOLIDAY TRADE," insufficient quantities will have been provided in certain lines.

To meet such emergency we offer ample stocks (double and treble any competing stocks in the State) to select from, prompt shipment, quick delivery, prices guaranteed against any market. Sample lines forwarded at our expense. Mail orders receive prompt that fears have been allayed and that no Pacific-under private control. No section and were ready to meet it. They threw

and careful attention. On sale to-day, 100 cases 10 yard Print Patterns for HOLIDAY SALES, comprising New Hamilton "Blues," "Vinolas," "Ombre Fancies," Simpson Mournings, Greys and Fancies.

MURPHY, HIBBEN&CO

Importers, Jobbers Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

Big 4 Route COFFEE STILL LOWER

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

One and One-Third Fare

For the Round Trip.

until Jan. 4.

Tickets to be sold to the public Dec. 24, 25 and 31 and Jan. 1. All good returning

Students' . . Holiday Rates

To students of seminaries, colleges and universities presenting certificates signed by the principal of the institution, tickets will be sold at the same rate available from the beginning of the vacation, with return limit of not later than Jan. 11.

These rates apply to all points in Central Passenger Committee territory, excepting the western termini of the Trunk-line Asso-H. M. BRONSON. A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. RY. BEST LINE TO

CINCINNATI Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit Fast Express, daily...... 2:45 pm 4:45 pm

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS. 12:45 am; 6:50 am; 11:45 am; 3:29 pm; 7:50 p For further information call at No. 2 West Washington street or Union Station. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

BONDS

WE BUY AND SELL

Government, County, City, Town and School Bonds.

6 per cent. Corporation Bonds, payable in gold, which we offer at par. Correspondence solicited.

CAMPBELL, WILD & CO.

205 Indiana Trust Building.

MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORT LINE TO CHICAGO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST

Pullman Vestibule Train Service. Leave Chicago daily 2:45 a. m., 11:50 a. m. and Arrive Indianapolis 7:45 a. m., 4:37 p. m. and Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, Detailed information at Union Station and No. 2 W. Wash, st. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MRS. TILTON CAN SEE.

Recovered Her Sight by an Operation

After Two Years' Blindness.

ton has recently recovered her sight after the case to the boy's parents and to local two years' of blindness. Mrs. Tilton was seen by a reporter at her home, No. 1403 Pacific street, to-day. She has changed little in twenty years. Her hair shows a few strands of gray at the temple, that is all. Quite recently I underwent an operation for cataract in both eyes," she said. "For two years before I was quite blind. Though I could find my way about the house I eould not go outdoors without a compan-ion. Now I can see quite well, although I must still wear glasses.

Saloon Man's Murderous Assault.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENVILLE, O., Dec. 22.-Last midnight Frank Neff, saloon keeper, was lodged in jail in default of \$500 bond for rderously assaulting William Brown at saloon, his injuries causing the tongue and side to be paralyzed. Two ribs were broken and his stomach injured by kicks. His death is expected before morning.

ATTENTION OF SENATORS TURNED TO THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

Pettigrew's Resolution Appropriating \$10,000,000 to Take Up Trust Notes Debated with Spirit,

ALLEGED

THE ROADS CHARGED WITH SWIND-LING THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Morgan Bitter in His Denunciation of a "Perfect Saturnalia of Fraud and Rascality."

ecial to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-There will be a two weeks' relief at least from acute discussion of the Cuban question, and in that time the conservatives in Congress expect to be greatly strengthened. The element came very nearly causing a stampede, but all danger of precipitate and ill-considered action may now be said to be over. The Olney view may not be right in all respects, but his stand enables the conservatives to form for battle, and that is what they are doing. Advices from the great business centers are being received daily by Congressmen and public men that Senators Vest and Hill would be heard in the Senate to-day, but neither spoke on the Cuban question.

"I don't know," said Senator Vest, "how the impression got out that I would speak to-day. I never said that I would.

"I certainly can't reply to Senator Vest if he does not speak," said Senator Hill. The Senate became aware of this condition of affairs early in the day, but the galleries remained in ignorance during a be regaled with such a debate as the presapprehension as to Senator Vest's intento-day. He said nothing of any intention to make a speech, but every one rushed other purpose in getting it up. The opthat the Missouri senator's failure to talk he has concluded to investigate further before speaking. The question is one requiring close attention to precedents and to constitutional points, and all recognize that it is necessary to proceed with care. "We've got them beat," said Senator Hale, sententiously. He spoke for the

"On a vote?" he was asked. The reply was in the affirmative.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS. Pettigrew's Attack on Pacific

chase of a controlling interest in the spice Railways and Bondholders. company by the sugar people. Thus far WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-The Senate was Arbuckle Brothers have not met the reunexpectedly diverted to-day from Cuba to duction and interest is manifested by the the Pacific railroads. An unusually large trade regarding the course the latter firm crowd was in the galleries, anticipating will decide on. The feeling in the coffee trade is that the reduction of 1 cent a pound is merely preliminary to a much severer one. Speculation was rife in the trade to-day as to what measures the Arbuckles will adopt in order to counteract the re-First Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill, who is next in rank to Mr. Olney in state affairs, and who has had special The reports circulated that the sugar people do not intend to continue permanently | charge of the reports coming from consuls in the coffee business and that the pros- in Cuba. The foreign delegation also was pect seemed to be that if the Arbuckles | well represented. Soon after the session would give up their plan to erect a sugar refinery and agree to buy sugar for their | called up his resolution relative to the trust latter would sell the Woolson spice plant | made a savage onslaught on the Pacific to them and retire from the business, was railroad system in general, charging that discredited to-day by those possessing in- a combination of private interests was seekside information. The opinion thus ex- ing to absorb the roads and close out the pressed was that both concerns would con- government. This opened the entire questinue as rivals in the trade and that event- | tion, and Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, folually an amicable adjustment would be ar- lowed with a bitter arraignment of the Parived at, both concerns conducting their cific roads, charging them with fraud and A connection of the firm of Arbuckle crime on a gigantic scale. The speech Brothers stated to a reporter to-day that lasted until shortly before 2 o'clock, when the price of their coffees, despite the reover the question until after the holidays. duction of 1 cent just made in the price by the Woolson Company. "Our coffee," Mr. Call secured the adoption of a resolusaid he, "is all right, and as our customers tion asking the secretary of state for inwould not, anyway, buy any other brand of coffee, I see no reason why we should lower our price. As a matter of fact, we Gavin, an American citizen, by the Spanintend to conduct our business without any

ish forces in Cuba. Further than this the session was uneventful, and the Senate adson Company has passed into the hands of the sugar people. We never have bowed Chaplain Milburn's opening Chaplain Milburn's opening prayer at noon referred to "the happy prospect that between the governments of Great Britain present case. We are a firm, not a corpora- and our own country there should hencetion, and we shall conduct our business forward be peace, not in appeals to the horalong the lines previously followed. Work ror and hell of war, but the rule of reason on our new sugar esta....shment in Brook- and right feeling. God grant that the example set by these nations may be imitated and followed by all the nations of the earth, so that the time shall speedily come when the sword shall be beaten into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning

The urgent deficiency bill was reported and passed with minor amendments. It carries \$884,886, the larger part of which is vived. for the continuation of the work of the

Navy Department. Mr. Pettigrew then called up the resolution appropriating \$10,000,000 to take up the trust notes of the Union Pacific Railroad. He said that this step was imperative to protect the interests of the government against a scheme of those who held the notes, whose purpose was to absorb the branch lines of the Union Pacific. He deof the most remarkable cases of hardship | clared his belief that the Union Pacific was and endurance on record have been received | not and is not insolvent, and that the floathere from Plantersville, Georgetown couning debt was created for the express purty. A few days before the unprecedented government liens. Mr. Pettigrew pointed sleet, which blocked roads and streets in out that in 1891, while the Union Pacine this vicinity, Daniel Jacobs went deer hunt- | read held \$8,000,000 of the stock of the ing, and took with him John Edwards, a ings sufficient to pay expenses, pay interest little colored boy, ten years of age, to help on the first mortgage bonds and furnish a put the dogs on a deer's trail. The boy had surplus, this floating debt of \$8,000,000 was created. "It turns up in the hands of the a horn which he could blow, and was officers and directors and representatives warned to keep within hearing distance of of the road," he said, "and the bonds and Jacobs, and not to venture beyond the edge stocks of the branch lines are taken by these officers and placed with Drexel, Morof "Carver's bay." This "bay" is a swamp, gan & Co. as security for this floating debt. part of which has never been explored, it Now, it is well for the committee to ascerbeing impenetrable, except to wild beasts. Itain how this floating debt came into existence, the consideration received for it, and In some manner Jacobs and the boy beeverything connected with it, in view of the

came separated. The hunter devoted sev- fact that the road was earning its operat-NEW YORK, Dec. 22 .- Mrs. Theodore Til- eral hours to a search, and then reported ing expenses, interest on its bonds, and a PLANS OF ALLEGED WRECKERS. The senator declared that "these people their neighbors would venture into the propose to get control of \$93,000,000 of stocks and bonds which control the branch lines of the Union Pacific, independent absolutely of the rights and interests of the government. He said these stocks and bonds are worth \$35,000,000 to-day upon the were scared half out of their wits by seeing | market. Their apparent purpose, he said a strange looking little animal crawling was to divert the business of the branch hunger and exposure for two weeks. With this security almost worthless. At this wild berries and bark of shrubs he had with Spanish moss wrapped about his body this purpose, which was in line, Mr. Pethad held out some of the bitter cold. The tigrew said, with the dishonest and cororder to prevent the accomplishment The senator said an advertisement had ed by him for the purpose of obtaining him in his wanderings, and guided him to

the purpose of carrying out this purpose. He understood this committee represents the great estates which control the Union Pacific Railroad, which have made great fortunes out of the road, and have so managed it as to "swindle the sinking fund," and cause a great scandal in rela-tion to the roads. A part of the plan was

to have receivers appointed in the interest of men who controlled the road and better facilitate the defeat of the government's Mr. Gear, chairman of the committee on Pacific roads, asked if Mr. Pettigrew favored the operation of these roads by the The South Dakota senator answered that

certainly the government could not possi-bly manage the Pacific roads worse than they had been managed. It would do away with the pools, combinations and discrimination in rates which made the American railroads a target for criticism. Mr. Pet-tigrew urged that the government should embrace this opportunity for an experiment in government ownership of a great continental line. He believed the govern-ment should take possession and operate the Union Pacific road and its branch

Mr. Platt spoke of the imperative ne-cessity of considering the important question of settlement with the Pacific roads. The indebtedness, reaching \$115,000,000, was in danger of being lost, and yet this vast debt and the peril of its loss seemed to disturb no one. He hoped it would be one of the first subjects considered after the holidays.

Mr. Morgan said the statements made

by Mr. Pettigrew were of a most grave character. In effect they meant that cer-tain individuals had made fraudulent com-bination to load down these Pacific roads so as to absorb them. It was difficult for any single mind to grasp the "labyrinth of fraud and rascality" that had made this subject a perfect "saturnalia of fraud." It was, Mr. Morgan declared, a twin brother of the Credit Mobilier frauds carried on by the same methods of bribery and corruption. The subject had been so deeply buried in fraud and crime as to be almost beyond the possibility of intelligent

A GORGON OF MONOPOLY. As to the pending funding bill Mr. Morgan said he opposed it, and when it came up he would insist on the fullest latitude of debate. He particularly desired to see the interests of the people of the Pacific coast protected against this monopoly and against a combination of those two vast inof the country had been so bound and is felt in any quarter. It was expected made subservient as those of the Pacific adequate remedy presented. The Union Pacific had enough in its treasury to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds and yet it came to Congress as a bankrupt and mendicant asking for pity. It was not only paying interest on its own bonds, but was paying dividends to British bondholders. These roads were pursuing what had become a fixed policy in railway management in the United States-the running down and wrecking of roads in order to manipulate

Mr. Vest interposed at this point with quest'on as to the meaning of the President, in his recent message, that unless Congress acted on this Pacific railroad question the executive branch would act

Mr. Morgan gave a deprecatory gesture one man, and he was divinely inspired, who could interpret the dreams of me to interpret the President's message, If any man is capable of interpreting that message it is the senator from Missouri. I am not stopping to interpret the message. Mr. Vest, with message in hand, desired a more explicit answer, and proceeded to off, amid laughter, by Mr. Morgan's earn-

bother me with that message. Mr. Morgan proceeded at considerable length, urging that it was of supreme importance that these roads should not fall into private hands, particularly the hands of foreign bondholders. It was coming to the point that an American stockholder in an American railroad was a curiosity who ought to be put in a side show

Mr. Gear quickly interrupted, citing the instance of an American road. 7,000 miles long, not only owed by Americans, but by American women, who held a majority Show me the men who hold the trol the road." It was but a few minutes before the expiration of the morning hour

Mr. Gear spoke briefly, urging speedy action on the Pacific railroad question and saying he would seek to secure some headwas here during the recess, meetings would been reported. Mr. Pettigrew's resolution was then referred to the committee on Pa-

tion requesting the secretary of state for information as to the killing of Charles Gavin, a United States citizen in Cuba. He read a letter from Mrs. J. M. Gavin, mother the deceased, appealing for an inquiry and saying her son had been "hacked to pieces" by Spanish soldiers. After passing several private pension bills the Senate, at 2:38 p. m., went into executive session, which lasted until 3:05. The Senate then adjourned to Jan. 5, 1897.

DRANK WOOD ALCOHOL.

Two Mattoon Youths Dead and Others Seriously III.

the morning hour expired, thus sending in this city yesterday. Several other young men are under the care of physicians and more deaths may be announced. A number of young men, ranging from seventeen formation relative to the killing of Charles | to twenty-two years of age and belonging to a club having rooms in a business block, started in on a holiday celebration last Sunday. One young man supplied the crowd with crude alcohol and the youths compounded a mixed drink of alcohol, water, sugar and cinnamon drops. About half a gallon of alcohol was used and several gallons of the mixture were consumed. Some of the partakers became intoxicated and yesterday John Madison died. Late this evening Bert Wellman died in convulsions. The investigation of the coroner's jury brought to light the fact that the alcohol used had been taken from the Mattoon gas works and is known as wood alcohol, considered to be a deadly poison if taken in any quantity. Physicians express surprise that any of the young men sur-

AGAINST WAREHOUSE MEN.

Decision of Importance to the Grain Interests of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.-Judge Tuley, in the Circuit Court, to-day rendered a decision in the elevator warehouse case, finding against the warehouse men on all points. carry on their business and perfect an appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court, which will undoubtedly be taken. The cases have been pending for several months, the action being in the shape of a petition brought on information of Attorney General Moloney for an injunction restraining the elevator men from buying, mixing and storing their own grain with that of their customers. This injunction was granted, the court holding the practice of the elevator men as illegal. The elevator companies affected are the Central, George A. Seavers, South Chicago. Armour. Charles Counselman, Railway Terminal, Nebraska City Railway, Chicago, Edson Keith, Alexander Davis, and others. The decision, if sustained by the Illinois Supreme Court, will make a great change in the elevator system.

PREACHER IN TROUBLE.

He Was Gathering Material for Sermons on the Social Question.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22.-Rev. David Kirkpatrick, pastor of the Second Universalist Church of this city, was arrested to-day on the charge of attempting. without authority, to exercise the functions of a police officer. He is accused of accosting a woman on the street and asking permission to accompany her. She refused, whereupon he threatened to arrest her. Kirkpatrick acknowledges talking with the high land just in time to enable careful been placed in the Wall Street Daily News. | material for a series of sermons on the signed by J. G. Moore, James W. Alexan-der and John F. Adams, a committee, for and moral question.

ECHOES OF THE COLLAPSE OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF HLINOIS.

Four Business Failures at Chicago and Small Runs on Three Savings Institutions.

TWO ST. PAUL BANKS CLOSED

BANK OF MINNESOTA, WITH RE-SOURCES OF \$3,320,369 ON OCT. 6,

And the Union Stock Yards Bank, an Offspring of the Former, Unable to Continue Business.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.-The failures of & Gindele, general contracthe American Brewing, Malting and Elevator Company, the George A Weiss Malting and Elevator Company, and George A. Weiss, individually, all of these being due to the collapse of the National Bank of Illinois, and small runs on three banks were the echoes to-day of the bank failures of yesterday. Runs were made on the Garden City Banking and Trust Company, the Hibernian Savings Bank, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, but none of the runs was of much importance.

The officers of the Garden City Banking and Trust Company had expected that a generally, and the drift of expression is fluences-the Union Pacific and the Central | run would be made upon their institution open the doors of the bank an hour earlier than usual, as they said they wanted to disturbed. Quite a crowd of depositors had gathered at the doors before they were opened, and as soon as the bank was ready for business the depositors gave the paying tellers all they cared to do. The run kept up with energy for over an hour and then died away. At the close of banking hours the officers of the institution announced that during the day the amount of money taken in was treble that paid out, and the bank was declared to be in better shape than at the opening of the doors in

The run on the Hibernian Savings Bank was of short duration, as the officers declined to make any payments on time deposits unless given the legal sixty-day notice. They said that this was not because they were not prepared to pay all depositors in full, but because they wished to avoid embarrassment to smaller bankers placed in an embarrassing position, if the stronger banks were paying all demands

There was a slight run on the Illinoi Trust and Savings Bank shortly after it opened this morning, the similarity of its linois having led some depositors to believe that the former was embarrassed. During the run in 1891 President John J. Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust, gave orders to pay all depositors who called for their for doing so. This morning, as soon as it became evident there was likely to be crowd in the bank, instructions were given the tellers to serve the customary sixtyday notice, but to pay all depositors who could show that they wanted \$100 of their money for a legitimate purpose. The result was that the score or more of people who had lined up at the paying teller's window soon dispersed. Before the close of banking hours the excitement had died out. The giving of the notice was sancby the clearing house committee. and the object was (the Illinois Trust being the strongest savings bank in the tunity to point to its action as an excuse for giving the notice themselves, which the did, and thus effectually stopped a run at any of the savings banks. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank is said to have \$9,000,000 in cash on hand, and was to-day loaning money instead of as, in 1893, calling loans to meet the demands of the savings

THE BREWERY FAILURES.

The American Brewing, Malting and Elevator Company, the George A. Weiss Malting and Elevator Company and George A Weiss assigned this evening in the County Court. The assignments of the two companies, which are intimately connected in business, and that of Weiss, were brought into court together at 6 o'clock. The assignee of the American Brewing, Malting and Elevator Company is the Chicago Title MATTOON, Ill., Dec. 22.-Two deaths, and Trust Company. The George A. Weiss other banks of the city, had a share of the the result of alcohol poisoning, occurred Malting and Elevator Company assigned deposit of State funds, and at the time of \$36,279 more than the current bill. and that company is the assignee of Weiss also. No statement was filed as to the assets and liabilities. The two companies carried on business at the same place, No.

922 North Ashland avenue. The failure of the two corporations was the result of the failure of the National Bank of Illinois. The two companies were borrowers from the bank when it failed to the amount of over half a million dollars. As soon as the failure of the bank was announced preparations were begun for the closing up of the business of the two companies. The corporations were both organized through the efforts of Geo. A. Weiss, who is president of the George A. Weiss Malting and Elevator Company and a son-in-law of President Schneider, of

the National Bank of Illinois. The American Brewing, Malting and Elevator Company is the owner of extensive malthouses on North Ashland avenue which are leased to the other company and are used by it in the manufacture of malt. The American Brewing, Malting and Elevator Company has a large brewery adjoining the maithouses and the two are closely related in business, one buying and selling to the other. Judge Horton earlier in the day appointed

a receiver for the general contracting firm of Angus & Gindele, on the application of John Angus, one of the members of the firm. The assets of the concern were placed at \$300,000 and the liabilities at \$250,-000. An answer was filed to the bill by George A. Gindele, the remaining member of the firm, consenting to the appointment of a receiver. According to the bill, the National Bank of Illinois, which failed Monday, loaned the firm \$250,000, and the suspension of that institution has nearly destroyed the credit of the contracting firm, so that there was nothing left but an application to a court for relief. The assets of the partnership consist principally of real estate, notes, accounts receivable and contracts for completion of public works, elevated railroad construction and the erec-THE WRECKED BANK.

The assets of the National Bank of Illinois are said to include, in addition to the \$2,475,000 loaned to the Calumet Electric. \$500,000 advanced to Robert Berger, a sonin-law of President George Schneider; \$500,-000 advanced to G. A. Weiss, another sonin-law, and over \$890,000 of doubtful debts. Berger is a partner in the firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co., which also went into the hands of a receiver yesterday. Mr. Weiss is the brewer mentioned above. The losses by the failure will fall upon 951 individual depositors and 350 national. State and private banks. Included among the depositors are the treasurers of the city of Chicago, of Cook county and of the State of Illinois. The deposits of the treasurers of the city of Chicago and Cook county will aggregate almost \$1,000,000. The amount at the present time on deposit by the State treasurer is comparatively small. Among the depositors were many large corporations and receivers. They included the re-ceivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the receiver of the Whisky Trust. The deposits of E. S. Dryer & Co. include the funds of the West Park board. The amount at the time the bank closed was about

Robert E. Jenkins, one of the directors of the National Bank of Iilinois, says: "The directors did not know the size of the loan

on the Calumet Electric. The discovery of the condition of the loan was as much of

FAILURE OF A VIGOROUS ATTACK ON THE CIVIL-SERVICE SYSTEM.

Under the general call issued by the con-troller of the currency, the national banks of this city have prepared a statement showing their condition at the close of bus-iness Dec. 17. The last previous statement was made Oct. 6. The fourteen banks show total loans of \$63,639,223, as compared with Wanted Political Influence to Con-\$63,665,693 Oct. 6, a loss in loans of \$25,470.

WARM DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

trol in Certain Cases.

THAT ENDED IN A DECISION TO MAKE NO CHANGES IN THE LAW.

Few Representatives Willing to Go on Record Against the Act-Defense

of the "Poor White Trash."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-The friends of civil service tremble every time it is proposed to make important changes in the law. The system is defective in many respects, but it so happens that in four cases out of five, when attempts are made to tinker with it under cover of improving it, the real motive is to add to the defects instead of furnishing a remedy. The law was bitterly attacked to-day in the House under the leadership of Mr. Baker, of New Hampshire, who wants a provision under which discharged clerks who have no charges against them may be put on the eligible list for reappointment without having to go through a new examination. to enable those who have been displaced for political reasons to get back on the pay roll through the old method of "influence." Mr. Baker showed by facts furnished by the reports of the Civil-service Commission itself that it is a very easy matter for the heads of departments to weed out clerks of the opposite political faith and to replace them with their own partisans, and also to give their partisan friends promotions and reduce opponents n rank and pay regardless of merit. The attack was both bitter and insidious; it went right to the foundation of the system, and the friends of civil service on the floor found it difficult to answer many of the facts and arguments advanced. It is the Democrats this time who are the most ardent admirers of the civil service. and they are earnestly fighting against any change. The departments, as a rule, have been plugged full of Democrats during the last four years, and they want to expect to receive all that is due to them stay in. Many bureaus, it is true, have a majority of Republicans on the rolls, notably so in the Department of Justice, Internal Revenue Bureau, office of the United States treasurer, controller of the currency. Patent Office, Pension Office and some of the bureaus where expert service and long experience furnishes defense against removal. If the members were not afraid of the effect at home a decided majority develop in both branches of Congress. As Dawson & Co. in 1859. The last published a yea and nay vote on the square issue to make opponents of the system run to cover. Out of any twenty congressmen who are against civil service and who talk

> fore the end of the session, and the debate will be watched with great interest, The Debate in Detnil.

against it not five would dare go on record

as voting that way. There will be consider-

able more discussion on this question be-

29,681,14 WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-The House today passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and then adjourned for the holiday recess. This is the first time in the history of Congress that the legislative bill has been passed before the holi-Capital stock paid in...... \$600,000.00 days. The day was devoted to the annual debate of the civil-service law, and as usual the attempt to strike out the provision for Time certificates of deposit...... 1,041,793.82 the commission was overwhelmingly de-Demand certificates of deposit... 101,772.90 feated. There was a good deal of threshing over old straw and sparring for political The Union Stock Yards Bank, which is service commmittee, defended the law, closely connected with the Bank of Minne-Others who participated in the debate were sota, also closed its doors as a consequence Messrs. Baker (Rep., New Hampshire) of the larger fallure. The closing of these Walker (Rep., Massachusetts); Williams Dem., Mississippi); Bowers (Rep., Califorbanks was a decided surprise, but has not nia), and Nell (Dem., Arkansas.) Mr. Setaffected the other banks of the city. The tle (Rep., North Carolina) made the motion Bank of Minnesota, in common with all | to strike out the paragraph relating to the civil service, which was defeated-29 to 62 The bill as passed carried \$21,669,369.02, being During the morning hour a bill was the latest statement had between \$70,000 bassed authorizing the railroads of the inand \$80,000 of State money on deposit. It lian Territory to change their alignments. was also the depository for the county and Mr. Baker, who attacked the method of administering the civil-service laws under the present administration, asserted that 10 until recently was the main bank through which the city business was transacted. Georgians had been appointed to places in Robert A. Smith, postmaster, and until last the Interior Department by this administraspring mayor of St. Paul, was for years tion, that of 876 dismissals from the department 185 were veterans, and that the Treasvice president of the bank. William Daw-son, sr., was president and William Dawury Department also had discriminated against Republicans in appointments and

> under secret espionage, and are no better off than factory hands. Yet the Civil-service Commission had never protested against such maiadministration. Mr. Brosius, chairman of the committee on civil service, replied at some length to Mr. Baker's strictures. He eulogized the merit system and arraigned the remnant of the spoils system which still remained. He charged that the complaints against the classified service were in fact complaints against the spoils system. The civil-service rules, he declared, precluded the possibility of political influence in admission to the service. Mr. Brosius defended the Pres-

dismissals, leaving but one Republican in

the secret service. Under the spoils system the public business had been better

handled than now when clerks are kept

ident's recent order extending the scope of the civil service as a "thorough going merit "After the President secured those offices," interposed Mr. Baker, "was not the order an attempt to keep them?" "You don't suppose," replied Mr. Brosius, turning to his interrogator, "that he made the appointments for the purpose of having his appointees dismissed? "It is for that reason," said Mr. Baker,

"I have always believed." responded Mr. Brosius, "that what a man has done in his degenerate days ought not to be thrown up to him when he has repented and occupie Mr. Richardson expressed the hope that we will see whether our Republican

white trash" of the South as the most magnificent raw material in this country for the making of manhood and womanhood. The South, he said, was to-day the only American part of America, and from the "poor white trash" of the South sprang Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. The latter's magnificent courage and keen sense of humor were Southern.

and "poor white trash" at that, Mr. Walker repudiated the suggestion that a stur was contained in his refere to the "poor white trash." He said he had referred to a class well known in history. who, before the war, were exiled to the mountains and had the contempt of the wealthy slave owners and the negroes. Mr. Williams, in reply, declared the class had never had any existence save in the minds of novelists and negroes. Mr. Williams, expressing himself on the civil-service law, gave it as his opinion that no business man of common sense would apply the principle of a competitive examination

sarcastically, "that he should not be entitled to the usufruct of his sin." a tront pew in the church."

if any further extensions of the civil-service law were made they would be made operative before March 4. "Then," said he. friends will stand by the law they them-Mr. Walker warmly indorsed the principle of the civil-service law, which, he declared, was the controlling principle in every wellregulated business concern A remark of Mr. Walker's about the poor white trash" of the South drew from Mr. Williams an eloquent and stinging rebuke. He characterized the so-called "poor

by President Cleveland to be postmaster here yesterday afternoon, and just before djournment the Senate to-day confirmed nomination. There was no opposition (Continued on Second Page.)